

## First Evening Edition.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON 3 O'CLOCK.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL HAS RESIGNED.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Reported Battle Before Sevastopol.

RUSSIANS VICTORIOUS.

PROSPECT OF PEACE DUBIOUS.

40,000 Russians, with 80 Guns, at Perekop.

CONSOLS, 91 TO 91.15.

The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th January, arrived at this port this morning. The Atlantic arrived at 5 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 2nd.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool on the 24th, with dates from Australia to Oct. 26, and in specie \$350,000 sterling.

Almost the only intelligence of interest brought by this arrival is to be found in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the conduct of the war is discussed in a spirit very much the reverse of favorable to the Government. Lord John Russell has resigned, and other changes, amounting to a total break-up of the Ministry, are talked of.

From the seat of war we have nothing new. The Vienna Conference will not meet until the middle of February.

Most of the nations of Europe are placing their armies on a war footing. Opinion changes several times a day as to the prospects of an early peace. As hopes of a speedy settlement recede, fears of an extension of the area of hostilities increase; and in Paris it is common remark that spring will see a French army marching on the Rhine.

Millers & Thompson, of Liverpool, have suspended payment in £60,000, chiefly owing to losses in the Australian trade. Various sinister rumors were in circulation on Liverpool Change, to the effect that a number of other heavy failures are imminent. Horse, Egger & Co., London, have suspended in £100,000. Tarriff & Sharp, iron dealers, New-Cummock, Scotland, have also suspended for a large amount.

Liverpool Cotton market, owing to the dullness in Manchester, tightness of money, and unsettled state of political affairs, was very heavy, at last quotations; sales, for the week, 37,470 bales. The Corn market, which opened the week with spirit, fell off, and closed quietly at about last week's quotations. Consols, 91 1/2.

## THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

Nothing new or important has occurred since previous accounts. The following are the latest dispatches:

TO JANUARY 13.—A dispatch from Admiral Bruat, of date January 13, reports progress:

"The cold has been pretty sharp the last few days. Since yesterday, the weather is milder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the north. In the night between the 7th and 8th, the Russians made a serious attempt at the parallel which is in advance of battery No. 19. Our soldiers waited until they were within point-blank distance, and then vigorously repulsed them. They left many killed upon the ground."

In the night between the 11th and 12th, 150 Russians attacked our lines. Driven back, after a hard-fought battle of some minutes, they left in our works several killed and two prisoners wounded. Our loss was very small."

JANUARY 14.—Considerable reinforcements have recently reached the Allies. Liprandi has again advanced his outposts to the Tchernaya. 40,000 Russians with 80 guns are said to be at Perekop.

JANUARY 12.—Letters of this date from the Crimea, state that the Flagstaff Battery had been missed by the French, who only a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Success was on the increase in the camps.

Another dispatch which arrived at Marcellus, Jan. 22, stated that the allies had not undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as they were waiting until the Turkish army had all assembled at Eupatoria. No hostile had been fought, as was reported. The besieged had repulsed and reoccupied the Quarantine fort. Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

Gen. Menchikoff is reported to have said: "Our troops may rest; January, February, and March will fight our battles far better than we can." Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th January, report their tone continues pacific.

An hospital is about to be established by the Allies for 2,000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

According to Russian reports, of the 13th from Sevastopol, many men of the Allies desert and join the Russians.

The Duke of Cambridge, like Prince Napoleon, has left the army on the plea of ill health. Both these scenes of royalty are at Malta, on the way to their respective homes.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Odessa, of the 9th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says: "I am able to inform you positively that the Russians have taken all the necessary measures for assuming the offensive in the Crimea, and you may shortly expect to hear of their moving forward, as they have received the necessary reinforcements."

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, of the 30th, says that the exertions made to send large bodies of troops to the Crimea from the Danube are incessant. Prince Gorchakoff, on the 27th, ordered Gen. Ladars to make a sally into the Dobudja, in order to prevent, if possible, the Turks from leaving Varna for the Crimea. (This order led to the movement of Gen. Paskevich on the 28th and 29th.) Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate themselves at Perekop, so as to afford advance on Eupatoria, and attack the place by assault, if necessary.

REPORTED BATTLE.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th that a battle had been fought before Sevastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but direct authentic advice from Balaklava, received the previous day, said that nothing new had occurred.

It was positively asserted that the Omer Pasha's force would begin operations on the 15th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleet along the coast toward the Alma and the Balaclava. The last of the Turkish convoys sailed from Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

A letter from Kamisch, of January 8, says: "The batteries of mortars of the French army cause considerable annoyance to the Russians, who retreated in great numbers toward Simpheropol."

Under date of January 11, a Constantinople letter mentions that the French 80-gun ship *Heur IV*, which ran ashore on the 14th of November, has been turned into a fort, and is of much use to the allies. There are 100 men on board, with guns, and the defense they can make is so formidable that the Russians dare not approach the town on that side. The Russian cavalry, however, about 6,000 strong, form a cordon around Eupatoria, and effectively prevent the town from being provisioned from the interior. This source of supply having been stopped, everything is now brought by sea.

So extraordinary is the want of arrangement in the distribution of requisites for the British, that Lord Raglan has been compelled to borrow 10,000 great-coats from Gen. Canrobert. And in great haste, the other day two agents of the British Commissariat came to Balaklava, and taking the first ship they could find—which chanced to be one that had lain at anchor for a considerable time, with a cargo from England on board, there being no one authorized to receive it—they set out for Constantinople. On the way, they happened to mention to the captain of the ship that their urgent mission was to buy shoes for the troops, who were in a wretched condition for want. The captain, in reply, gave them the agreeable information that his ship had several thousand cases of shoes on board for those very troops, but that there was no "proper officer" to receive them—consequently they could not be landed!

MENCHIKOFF'S LATEST.

JANUARY 17.—The following dispatch is published from St. Petersburg, 25th Jan., having been received from Prince Menschikoff, under date Jan. 17:

"The siege operations do not advance. Two successful light sorties were made on the 13th and 15th January. We took 14 English and 9 French prisoners. The Allies lost a considerable number in killed. Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the Allies, who employ them to carry provisions, provisions, and other loads from Balaklava."

THE DANUBE.

The *Paris Patrie* says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand for explanations from Prince Gorchakoff on the part of Austria, and that at the same time orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing a campaign on the Danube.

BLACK SEA.

According to advices from Bucharest, of the 24th, the admirals have declared all the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in a state of strict blockade, and have captured or laid on embargo on several ships laden with provisions and ammunition for the Russians. The screw-steamer *Black Sea*, with the submarine telegraphic cable to connect Varna with Balaklava, has put back, damaged, to Harwich.

ASIA.

A letter dated Kara, Dec. 28, states that the appointment of Ismail Pasha to command the army of Anatolia had produced the best effect on the troops. Kara and the environs were fortified. The Turks had opened a communication with Schyma whose force number 20,000, of whom 6,000 are regular troops. Prince Benetynski, a P. O., Lieutenant in the Russian Guard had deserted to the Turks.

There is, once more, a rumor that the Turkish Government is in possession of authentic intelligence of the death of Schyma.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Conference are not expected to meet, for business, before the middle of February. The 6th has been mentioned as a probable day. Various rumors are afloat to the effect that France and England will send special Commissioners to treat, and that other changes will be made in the manner of conducting the negotiations. We attach little or no weight to these speculations.

THE RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF THE FOUR POINTS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23d January, publishes the following as the basis of the interpretation of the four guarantees as drawn up by Prince Gorchakoff, sent by him, before the conference of the 7th January, to St. Petersburg, and the acceptance of which by the Emperor Nicholas, was telegraphed to Vienna. On this basis the conference of the 7th of January was held, at which a closer agreement (*weitere Verständigung*) between the envoys was attempted. This is the draft of Prince Gorchakoff's approval of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets. It is as follows:

I. Abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges of those Provinces recognized by the Sultan, being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

II. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principle of the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the Article on Naval Communication. Control of a mixed Commission, which would be invested with the necessary powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouth, or which might, at a later period be caused there.

III. Revision of the treaty of 13th of July, 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding, in formal conference for peace, of the mean which the four Courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, on condition that in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of my august Master on his own territory (*chez lui*).

IV. A collective guarantee of the Five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the conservation and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worship, on condition that the realization of the solemn promises made in the face of the world by the great Christian Powers, shall be a serious and conscientious duty, and that the protection promised shall be efficacious, and not a vain word.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the above in French, with the passages in italics, as marked.

POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* publishes news from Berlin—but without guaranteeing its authenticity—that the Allies have decided not to allow Prussia to participate in the Vienna Conference, except on the following condition:

I. That Prussia accedes to the treaty of Dec. 2.

II. That she does not oppose the demand made by Austria for the mobilization of the federal contingents.

III. That she herself shall mobilize a force of 100,000 men.

On the other hand, Prussia claims a right to participate in the Conference, in her capacity of a great European power, and because she was a contracting party to the treaties which are under revision. Prussia has therefore sent a protest to the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, against the validity of any resolutions that are passed without her participation in the Conference.

THE SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.

The force of Piedmontese placed at the disposal of the Allies numbers 20,000, complete in all arms. Two English and two French staff officers have gone from the Crimea to Turin, to make the necessary arrangements with Gen. La Marmora, the Piedmontese Commander-in-Chief.

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

The Bavarian Minister of State has presented a bill to the Chambers asking for a credit of fifteen millions of florins to place the Bavarian army on a war footing.

THE SWISS AUXILIARIES.

Britain makes but slow progress in enrolling Swiss. The French foreign legion is to be increased by two Swiss brigades, under Swiss officers, who will take rank in the French army.

THE ARMY OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—Orders have been given to place the entire Swedish army on a war-footing with the utmost dispatch.

ARMY OF THE GERMANIC FEDERATION.

Austria demands that the Prussian army be immediately placed on a war-footing.

disturbance at a war-footing. An early reply is pressed for. The *Independence Belge* says that Prussia will submit if outvoted in the Diet.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—BREAK-UP OF THE MINISTRY—RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL—OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on Tuesday evening, the 23d, after the adjournment. In the House of Lords, the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the subject of issuing medals to the army in the Crimea. The points at issue were whether rewards should be issued to the whole army or only to those who have distinguished themselves under fire.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard questioned the President of the Council "whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with foreign powers with regard to the treaty of 2d of December, 1854, and especially any document communicated to the Russian Government concerning the interpretation put by the British and French Governments 'on the Four Points'—not for negotiation, but for acceptance."

Lord J. Russell could not say whether or not the correspondence could be laid on the table. He would, however, state, generally, what had occurred with respect to the Four Points. In this state the question stands at present, namely: At the end of November the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the Four Points. On the 2d of December a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 28th of December a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria, at Vienna, with Prince Gorchakoff, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his own Government and of the Governments of England and Austria, the interpretation which those three powers put on the Four Points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation. I will mention only (said Lord J. Russell) that with respect to the third point, it was proposed in that interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince Gorchakoff stated that he would not agree to the proposed interpretation of the Four Points, but that he would request further instructions from his Government. Ten days afterward he informed Count Buel that he had received those instructions, and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at that meeting Prince Gorchakoff read a memorandum, which he said he had received, and which contained the views of his Government. It was replied by Count Buel, Lord Westmoreland, and Baron de Bouniquet, that they had no authority to receive any such memorandum, and that they must require, as the basis of negotiations, the consent of the Russian Plenipotentiary, to the interpretation of which he had already received information. The Russian Plenipotentiary, as Lord Westmoreland states in his dispatch, then withdrew the memorandum he had read, and declared the acceptance on the part of his Government of the communicated interpretation as the basis of negotiations. My honorable friend (said Russell) will understand that the Russian Government, in accepting that interpretation as the basis of negotiations, of course reserve to themselves the power, when the basis is laid down in articles, to make any objection which they may think fit. The British Government declared that they were ready to enter into negotiations upon the basis mentioned, but no powers are given to the British Minister to negotiate. [Hear, hear.]

Sir H. Willoughby inquired whether there would be any objection to the proposal of the 28th of December. Mr. Layard also wished to know whether the House should understand whether negotiations were actually going on, or were suspended at present? Mr. Bright asked, would, when a distinct proposition had been accepted, instructions for the prosecution of negotiations be sent out? Lord John Russell had already stated that the British Government had expressed their willingness to negotiate on the Four Points, but they could not state anything further. [Hear.]

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY.

The Lord Chancellor submitted to the House of Lords letters from Marshal Raglan and Gen. Canrobert, which were entered on the journals of Parliament.

THE CANADIAN VOTE OF TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Sir George Grey took occasion to lay on the table of the House numerous addresses and resolutions passed by public bodies in various British Colonies, in reference to the war.

In all the addresses, he said, the House would be gratified to find an expression of feeling of the most devoted loyalty and attachment. Some of the addresses contained more substantial proofs of that attachment, by great liberality in contributing to the wants of the widows and orphans left destitute by the war. Among these addresses is a joint address from the Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, tendering its congratulations on the successes which their attendants the army in the East, and expressing their readiness to contribute to their relief of the widows and children of the allied armies of France and England, who have fallen during the war. [Cheers.]

He (Sir George Grey) laid the address of Lord Elgin on the table, and stated that it had been constituted one of the last acts of his government. He (Grey) had since received from Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor General of Canada, two drafts of £20,000 each, being the sum of £40,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Canada for that purpose. [Cheers.] He took the occasion to state that the (Grey) reserves bill and Seigneur Tenures bill had passed into law, and copies thereof would, ere long, be laid on the table of Parliament.

Mr. Adderley asked whether the thanks of Parliament would be voted to the Canadians?

Sir George Grey replied that the addresses being to the Queen, had been acknowledged by her Majesty. With respect to the action of Parliament, he would revert to it on a future opportunity.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice that on Friday, the 2d of February, he would move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House, the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or efficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results."

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. Hayter rose in the House of Commons on Monday evening, the 25th, and said:

"I have been requested by the noble lord, the member for the City of London (Lord John Russell) to state that he has considered it consistent with his public duty respectfully to tender to her Majesty his resignation of the office which he held, which resignation he has been pleased to accept. [Hear.] The noble lord will take an early occasion of stating to the House the grounds upon which he has been induced to come to this resolution."

The Duke of Newcastle made a similar communication to the House of Lords. Under these circumstances—and the Earl of Aberdeen having gone to Windsor to consult with the Queen—both Houses adjourned until next evening.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EXPLANATIONS.

Lord John Russell made his explanations, on Friday evening, the 26th, in the House of Commons, of the grounds that induced him to resign office.

VARIOUS.

The British 23d, 25th, 26th, and 28th Infantry, at present in India, are ordered to the Crimea, and it is expected that the 14th light dragoons and the 80th and 81st Infantry will follow; their place in India will be filled by new levy of irregular cavalry. The

10th European hussars are already on the way from a Bombay.

Gen. Sir De Laoy Evans, on his arrival at Pulkavna, was presented by the inhabitants with a sword worth 150 guineas.

## FRANCE.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE LOAN.

The *Moniteur* has several congratulatory articles on the remarkable success of the loan. Not less than 1,700,000,000 francs—if we may believe the statements—have been placed at the disposal of the Government, which asked no more than 500,000,000 francs, and the number of subscribers is 177,000, a large portion of whom are for some under or over 500 francs.

General Pelissier Rivet and Devilliers have left for the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes the bill adopted by the Legislative Corps, calling out 140,000 men of the class of 1854.

Symbolical of the present good understanding that at present exists between France and Austria, Count Buel has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and M. Drouin de Lhays has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Austria.

Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th for France, but as the state of his health is the reason assigned for his leaving the army, he will probably stay some time at Malta.

Spain.

On the 12th of January a motion of vote of confidence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Cortes, and, after some discussion, was rejected by 138 votes against 69.

Accounts from various parts of Spain give indications of an approaching Carlist insurrection. Reports are spread that Cabrera has entered Spain, but they are, as yet, doubtful.

Señor Savillana, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Madoz.

Belgium.

The "Theater de la Monnaie," at Brussels, has been burned to the ground.

Austria.

Activity continues to be exhibited in the war department.

Baron Baumgartner has resigned the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. He will be succeeded by Baron Bruck, who, in turn, will be succeeded as Minister at Constantinople by Baron Koller.

Sardinia.

Queen Marie Adelaide, wife of the King of Sardinia, died at Turin of a cerebral fever, on the evening of the 23d of January, at the age of 52. She was the daughter of Archduke Rainer, of Austria. The Queen Dowager died a few days previously.

China.

REVOLUTION STILL PROGRESSING—QUESTION OF THE TEA DUTIES SETTLED.

Telegraphic accounts from China, of date December 19, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange, tending to increase the shipments of silver from Great Britain. The export of tea to date was 44,000,000 lb., and as the total, up to the 1st of January, was 1,000,000,000 lb., it is seen that an amount exactly equal to the export up to the corresponding period of last year, and so supplies are coming from Canton, the shipments from Foo-chow and Shanghai must have been unexpectedly active. Of silk the export was 25,000 bales against 28,000 last year, and the stock at Shanghai was only 1,500 bales of inferior quality. Political affairs in the South were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance to the American and English Consuls—with what result is not stated, although it is to be presumed all interference will be avoided. No produce had arrived from the interior, and the trade of the port was entirely suspended. The long-expected question as to the payment of the arrears of export duties on tea at Shanghai, claimed by the Imperial Government, in the absence of all power to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as far as the Americans are concerned, by an agreement to pay up once third.

The letters by the steamship Great Britain, from Australia, are four weeks older than those due by the overland mail. Commercial letters were more favorable than expected, although there was some disappointment at the small amount of remittances.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.

Only a moderate business is reported, at the following quotations, as given by Bull, Bond & Co.:

U. S. 5 per Cent. Bonds	102 1/2
U. S. 6 per Cent. Bonds	103 1/2
U. S. 7 per Cent. Bonds	104 1/2
U. S. 8 per Cent. Bonds	105 1/2
U. S. 9 per Cent. Bonds	106 1/2
U. S. 10 per Cent. Bonds	107 1/2
U. S. 11 per Cent. Bonds	108 1/2
U. S. 12 per Cent. Bonds	109 1/2
U. S. 13 per Cent. Bonds	110 1/2
U. S. 14 per Cent. Bonds	111 1/2
U. S. 15 per Cent. Bonds	112 1/2
U. S. 16 per Cent. Bonds	113 1/2
U. S. 17 per Cent. Bonds	114 1/2
U. S. 18 per Cent. Bonds	115 1/2
U. S. 19 per Cent. Bonds	116 1/2
U. S. 20 per Cent. Bonds	117 1/2

1853. 1854. 1855. 1856.

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## Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &amp; C.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

Steam at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9.

3:00 Kentucky	80	3:00 Penn. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Virginia	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 West. Va.	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Ohio	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Indiana	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Illinois	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Michigan	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Wisconsin	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Minnesota	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Iowa	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Missouri	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Arkansas	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Louisiana	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Texas	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Florida	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Alabama	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Georgia	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 South Carolina	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 North Carolina	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 Virginia	80	3:00 Zumb. Coal Co.	100
3:00 West. Va.			